

The Avalanche

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AT
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,

O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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PEACE ENDS WAR

Envoy of Russia and Japan in Accord on All Points.

SACRIFICE BY JAPAN.

Last Concession Granted from Tokyo Clinches Result in Short Order.

Official Statement issued at Portsmouth that Peace Plenipotentiaries Have Agreed—Japan Yields Practically Every Point in Dispute, Waiving Indemnity and Purchase Price for Sakhalin.

Peace has come. Envoy of the warring countries have reached an agreement on all questions and the devastating war in the East is over. The efforts of Theodore Roosevelt have borne their fruit, and the commissioners of Russia and Japan have arrived at terms of peace.

Japanese Give In.

In the interest of peace Japan yielded practically everything which the Russians demanded, giving up her claim to indemnity and contending herself with that which she had won—the immediate fruits of war.

The division of peace came out of a cloud. Undoubtedly Mr. Witte and Baron Komura knew that it was to appear, but each envoy put on an appearance early Tuesday that was more than unromantic. Those who had felt, and practically known that an amicable agreement was to be the outcome, did not allow forbidding looks to disconcert them.

That which has been consistently forecast in an accomplished fact, and from Portsmouth will go out the word which will disband armies and restore concord to the fields where war has waged.

Japan Shows Greatness.

Japan has added to the exhibition of heroism of her soldiers in the field a display of moral courage which amounts to greatness. Magnanimity has marked her course throughout the peace proceedings, and today she stands as an example to the world.

The Mikado sent word to his peace commissioners that rather than have the efforts which had been made to end the war fail it was the judgment of the government that concessions might be made with honor. The concessions were made, and out of Port-month goes the proclamation of peace.

Points on which the Japanese yield are: indemnity, the restoration to Russia of war ships interned in neutral ports and the limitation of Russian naval power in the East. The two last points she had been ready to yield for a week. The one great matter on which she gave way was the demand for indemnity.

Neither Belligerent Humiliated.

The terms of peace contain nothing which is humiliating to either belligerent. Russia has lost much—its navy, Manchuria, Port Arthur, the Chinese Eastern Railway, and its prestige in the Orient—but has saved its "honor." Japan has gained much and has saved its "honor." It has not been humiliated as it was after the conclusion of the Chinese war, when the European nations compelled it to give up Port Arthur.

Tactically the triumph is with Russia, and Sergius Witte is the hero of the hour. Morally, and probably in the solid advantages gained and in the judgment of history, Japan is the victor. Russia keeps her money and saves her pride. Japan secures the foothold on the Asiatic mainland she had set out for and appeals to the world for confidence and faith.

Each nation will be free now, thanks in part to the generous efforts of President Roosevelt, to devote itself to the arts of peace. A year more of fighting would have exhausted both financially and an irredeemable paper currency would have taken the place of gold in both empires. They have escaped that danger. The Russian government can devote itself to the restoration of internal peace and that of Japan to the restoration of Korea. Each has been so much worn down by war and is in such need of rest that they are likely to remain at peace for many years.

Kathleen Is Great.

News of peace was received outside of the conference room and in the streets and hotels of Portsmouth with the wildest enthusiasm. The tidings spread with the rapidity of the passage of light. Men were cheering everywhere and many women were weeping. Hats, canes and coats were thrown into the air and the scene was one of thrilling excitement, which was a legend in abiding.

Advertise in this paper.

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER.

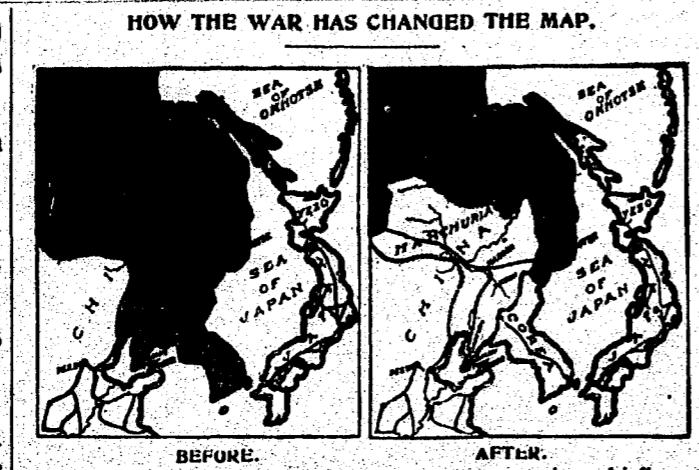
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Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XXVII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1905.

NUMBER 43.



BEFORE.

AFTER.

Russian territory shown in black. Japanese territory or sphere of influence in white or shaded.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE WAR.

War began	Feb. 6, 1904
War ended	Aug. 29, 1905
Lasted days	570
First shot on sea (at Chemulpo)	Feb. 8, 1904
First shot on land (Pingyang)	Feb. 28, 1904
First naval engagement (Port Arthur)	Feb. 9, 1904
Last naval battle (Sea of Japan)	May 27, 1905
First land battle (Yalu)	May 1, 1904
Last land battle (Mukden)	Feb. 26-March 10, 1905
Russia's army in field at close of war	629,614
Japan's army in field at close of war	312,730
Russia's strength in guns	1,116
Russian Generals killed	2
Russian Admirals killed	3
Russians killed and wounded on land	294,779
Japanese Generals killed	0
Japanese Admirals killed	0
Russians killed and wounded on land	113,006
Russian losses at sea	\$1,000
Japanese losses at sea	3,670
Russian prisoners	67,701
Japanese prisoners	616
Russian ships engaged in war	83
Japanese ships engaged in war	76
Russian ships sunk	57
Japanese ships sunk	12
Russian ships captured	7
Japanese ships captured	0
Russia's money loss in ships	\$175,560,000
Japan's money loss in ships	\$24,720,000
War cost Russia	\$1,200,000,000
War cost Japan	\$800,000,000
Russia borrowed	\$70,000,000
Japan borrowed	\$650,000,000

MIKADO ORDERS CONCESSIONS.

Konura and Takahira, Downcast, Submit to Instructions.

The small was not brought about by the initiative of Baron Konura, the chief Japanese envoy, and his aid, Minister Takahira. It was ordered by the Japanese emperor himself.

Konura and Takahira wanted an indemnity. They claimed and claim now that by taking Japan has lost the legitimate fruits of her victories.

Although President Roosevelt had much to do with bringing about these overwhelming concessions by the Japanese, it is known that Baron Kaneko, the Japanese financial agent, who is in this country and who has been so persistent a visitor of the President, went over the head of Baron Konura and reached the ear of the emperor through Marquis Ito, one of the other statesmen.

The Japanese officially explain their remarkable concessions on the ground of humanity. This is as good an official explanation as any other. The fact is that the present envoys, Konura and Takahira, were beaten at home by the representatives of Kaneko and the influence of Marquis Ito.

The hard-headed business man, M. Witte, whom the Czar so wisely picked out for his envoy, although brought by people in his own country, in England, France and America, and although personally begged by President Roosevelt, to pay some sort of an indemnity, stubbornly and persistently refused. He would not say that he did not expect to win, for he said that he was thunderstruck when Baron Konura waived the indemnity. Although Witte is a peace man, he would have allowed the war to go on indefinitely before he would have paid a cent of tribute.

He granted all the obvious demands of Japan, granted everything Japan had requested before the war. Then he made the argument that Russia is not a conqueror nation, that this war is a colonial war and that Russia can continue it indefinitely.

Witte had no Baron Kaneko working against him in this country. He goes home with the glory of settling a war that has crushed the Russian armies, destroyed the Russian fleets, driven Russia out of territory she had grabbed as if her country was the conquering force instead of the conquered.

RUSSIA'S INTERNED WARSHIPS.

Location and Names of Vessels to Which Japan Waves Claim.

The interned warships to which Japan has waived her claim and which will be returned to Russia are:

The battleship Carevitch, at Tsingtao, China.

The cruiser Askold, the gunboat Mandjur and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozoy at Shanghai.

The cruiser Diana, at Saigon, French Indo-China.

The cruiser Aurora, Oleg and Jeannine, at Manila.

The converted cruiser Lena, at Mare Island, San Francisco bay.

TRIUMPH FOR ROOSEVELT.

American President Praised for Aid in Securing Result.

The conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan is a splendid triumph for Theodore Roosevelt. It is another illustration of the singular shrewdness and good fortune which have characterized his career. In the present instance his facility and good fortune have won him the applause of the whole world and no one will begrudge him the honor thus accorded. Blessed are the peacemakers.

TERMS AGREED UPON BY RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Korea.

Recognizing Japan's preponderant influence in Korea, but Japan to observe its territorial integrity and preserve the "open door" policy.

Manchuria.

Mutual obligations to evacuate Manchuria, to restore Chinese sovereignty, and for the "open door" principle.

Russia surrenders to Japan its Liuchung leases, including Port Arthur and Dairen.

Barrel from Qianchoway to Port Arthur and Qianchoway to be surrendered to China, with imitation of the privileges obtained in 1896 by Mr. Rothstein and Prince Chikinsky.

Sakhalin.

Agreement to divide Sakhalin, the surrender of which Island Japan at first demanded.

Japan to have fishing rights on the Siberian coast.

General.

Russia to pay Japan a reasonable amount for maintenance of Russian prisoners.

A broad compact for mutual commercial privileges, by which each country will guarantee to the other the benefit of the "most favored nation" clause and the "open door."

Demands Withdrawn.

For renunciation of Japan for cost of war indemnity.

For surrender to Japan of interned warships.

For limiting Russia's naval power in the East.

News of Minor Note.

A woman miser, owner of two tenement houses and having large sums in banks, was found dead in two rooms she occupied in New York.

The caterer of the Tombs prison in New York proposes to sue Nellie Patterson for the return of a rabbit's foot.

Rebels in Batavia, Dutch East Indies, have attacked the post at Ramboeng and slain two officers and twenty-two men. Only six men escaped and they were wounded.

Alfred Waterhouse, a well-known architect and prominent member of the Royal Academy, died at London at the age of 75. He designed many of the best-known buildings in various parts of England.

From injuries received by the explosion of a toy cannon July 4, twenty-nine years ago, Fred Basham of Newport, Ky., has undergone a serious surgical operation and is in a Cincinnati hospital in a critical condition.

Denver, New Orleans, Kansas City and Salt Lake are seeking the next meeting of the Trans-Mississippi congress, John W. Noble of St. Louis, ex-Secretary of the Interior, and Col. H. D. Lovell of San Francisco are mentioned for the presidency.

Thomas W. Lawson is made a defendant in a suit by James Webster & Co. of Boston, over \$6,000,000 worth of Copper Range Consolidated stock. The bill filed asks restoration of 70,000 shares of the stock, which the defendant refused to transfer, or, in lieu thereof, \$6,000,000.

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SOLAR MARVEL SEEN.

SAVANTS AND LAYMEN WITNESS ECLIPSE OF SUN.

Camille Flammarion, French Astronomer, Sees Flames of Burbling Hydrogen Gas 31,100 Miles High—Clear Sky Makes Observation Easy.

Savants and laymen over a major portion of the civilized world gazed on the sun as eagerly as Zoroastrians Wednesday. The blazing fire given passed behind the moon in his daily march across the heavens, the result being the phenomenon so important to scientists and so mysteriously fascinating for the multitude—a total eclipse.

The United States was not fortunate enough however, to be in the path of totality. Only the skirt, or penumbra, of the moon's shadow passed over this country, while the complete shadow, or umbra, took a slanting path from Hudson Bay to Southeastern Arabia. In this tract, from which the direct rays of the sun were totally blocked for a few minutes, many parties of astronomers set up their apparatus in the hope of making observations, which would render more intimate the world's acquaintance with the mighty ball of fire about which it revolves. Three American expeditions, stationed in Spain and Morocco, were among the number.

The Vermont was designed as a flagship. The quarters provide accommodation for a flag officer, a chief of staff, nineteen warrant officers, ten junior officers, ten warrant officers and not fewer than 761 men, including sixty marines.

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RUM ROUTS RELIGION

NEW YORK'S FAMOUS SUBWAY TAVERN CLOSES.

Drinking Place Dedicated with Address by Bishop Potter Does Not Pay and Now Changes Hands—Dynamite Makes a Fatal Target.

The Subway tavern, in New York, which was opened eleven months ago with an address by Bishop Potter and the singing of the doxology, has closed its doors as a "sanctified saloon." Its proprietor, a man who has conducted the restaurant on the premises. The new owner will take out the old sign and, after extensive alterations, will open the place as an ordinary saloon. Employees in the tavern explained that there had not been sufficient income from sales to pay running expenses. Instead of the well-known citizens who established the tavern drawing a 5 per cent dividend, as they expected, it was said that in the last six months they had been compelled so often to go down into their pockets to make good a deficit that they had become tired and wished to be rid of the tavern entirely. When the tavern was opened it was announced that only pure liquors would be sold. One room was fitted up with a soda fountain, where women might be served with beer. The outer walls of the building were painted with texts of scripture and highly colored signs; but, in the words of one of the bartenders, it was found that "rum and religion would not mix."

FIGHTING FOR PENNANTS.

Standing of the Clubs in Prominent Base Ball Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

W. L. W. L.
New York ... 88-84 Cincinnati ... 61-57
Pittsburgh ... 70-43 St. Louis ... 46-70
Chicago ... 70-50 Boston ... 39-83
Philadelphia ... 63-65 Brooklyn ... 37-80

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

W. L. W. L.
Philadelphia ... 64-44 New York ... 63-53
Chicago ... 65-45 Detroit ... 54-60
Cleveland ... 61-53 Washington ... 47-65
Boston ... 56-54 St. Louis ... 41-74

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

W. L. W. L.
Columbus ... 81-45 St. Paul ... 61-67
Milwaukee ... 71-50 Indianapolis ... 60-67
Minneapolis ... 73-52 Toledo ... 47-83
Louisville ... 68-61 Kansas City ... 39-57

WESTERN LEAGUE.

W. L. W. L.
Des Moines ... 70-43 Omaha ... 61-50
Denver ... 74-45 Pueblo ... 47-67
Sioux City ... 65-53 St. Joseph ... 31-90

DYNAMITE AS TARGET FATAL.

Two Youths First at Explosive in New Mexico—Both Killed.

Two youths, Jose Martinez and Hildore Romero, have been killed by the explosion of a box of dynamite they used for a target half a mile from Chama, Rio Arriba county, N. M. The boys were rabbit hunting. Not finding any game, when they reached the powder house of the Denver and Rio Grande railway company, near Chama, they set up a box of dynamite as a target. The box contained 400 pounds of the explosive and the blast set off four tons of powder. In Chama many window panes were broken.

Kermit Roosevelt Gets Beaten.

Kermit Roosevelt has realized his ambition. The scalps of a small brown bear and two wild cats hang at his belt. The hunting party, consisting of Captain Bullock, his son Stanley, young Roosevelt and Paul Martin, a son of Congressman Martin, has returned to Deadwood, S. D., from a horseback trip through the mountains west and the plains north.

Wrecks Train to Save Lives.

Confronted with the alternative of wrecking Lake Erie and Western freight train or averting a disastrous collision between the freight and a Chicago and Erie passenger train, the operator at Kingsland, Ind., chose the former and sent the freight into a ditch. The locomotive and one car of the freight were derailed, but no one was injured.

Record-Breaking Bank Clearings.

Chicago bank clearings for August broke all records for this period of year, the increase over the same month a year ago being \$93,869,390. The city's general trade development went on rapidly during the strike.

Hurricane Drowns 400 Fishers.

It is believed that a hurricane which overtook 100 small fishing boats off Goto Island, in the Channel of Korea, drowned 400 Japanese fisherman.

Tin Mills Are Shut Down.

Twenty-one of the twenty-nine mills of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company at Vandergrift, Pa., closed Monday for want of orders.

Prefer Death to Red-Haired Child.

Fear that her child might inherit its father's red hair caused Mrs. Thelma Kugler, a bride of a year, to end her life in Philadelphia.

Much Building in New York.

Permits for new buildings issued in New York City since Jan. 1 represent a total of \$133,706,000 in value.

Morocco Releases Prisoner.

Morocco yielded to the demand of France for the release of a French-Algerian merchant held as a prisoner when an ultimatum was delivered from Paris.

Last Battle of War Fought.

A dispatch from Lidziapudze contains the details of what will probably be the last engagement of the war. This encounter took place on Aug. 23 and resulted in an advantage to the Russians, who took 130 prisoners. A number of Japanese were killed. The Russians reported their losses at eight killed.

Boy Sets Fire to Playmate.

Charles Christian, the 11-year-old son of Lee Christian, was roasted alive in Hannibal, Mo., by a playmate named McLain. The latter poured the contents of a can of gasoline over the lad and ignited it. No reason for the act is known.

Fire Fatal in Abbey Roadhouse.

The Abbey roadhouse, one of the most notorious resorts in the middle West, burned near Cincinnati. One man was burned to a crisp, a woman was fatally injured, and another severely burned. The fire started in the kitchen, as the result of a gasoline explosion.

ARRESTS IN ENGERVUIR CASE.

Two Farmers Are Held for Attempt to Blow Up Big Dam.

As a result of an official investigation of the two attempts to blow up the immense reservoir near St. Marys, Ohio, in the last year two arrests were made Monday and more are expected. The men are farmers, Riley Colton and Parker Wright. They are accused of having guilty knowledge of the two attempts to release the water. The first attempt was on the night of Aug. 23, 1904, when a charge of dynamite under the top beam and a part of the upper post to which the gate is hinged, badly shattered the abutment and releasing one of the wickets. On the night of May 4, 1905, a heavy charge of dynamite was placed in the lock at the base of the lower north gate. The masonry of the south wall was completely shattered. If the wall had been blown out it would have released the immense volume of water and drained the largest artificial body of water in the world. Had the plot succeeded the loss of life would also have probably been heavy.

WRECK ENDS EXCURSION.

One Man Killed, Another Fatally Injured at Logansport, Ind.

One man was killed and another fatally injured and a number of passengers were seriously injured in a collision on the Pennsylvania road in the south yards, about three miles from Logansport, Ind. Fireman Walter Eversole of Richmond is dead, pinned beneath his engine. Engineer Grady was thrown under the engine and both of his legs were severed. He cannot recover. The wrecked train was an excursion which left Logansport Sunday morning at 7 o'clock for Cincinnati, and was due on its return trip there at 1 o'clock Monday morning. As it entered the yards at high speed freight train 72, southbound, was just leaving the main track, and the excursion train crashed into it. There were ten cars on the excursion train, four of which left the tracks.

JAIL DELIVERY IS THWARTED.

Confederates of Prisoner Try to Smuggle Nitroglycerine.

Three confederates of Frank Conrad, alias Frank Castor, who killed Police-map Ed Davis some time ago as the former was caught robbing a house in Columbus, Ohio, were run down by Sheriff Karp while they were trying to smuggle a quantity of nitroglycerine to Castor in the county jail. For some time Castor has been writing to Peter Mathias in Canton, asking him to send him "soap" and other harmless materials. An examination of the package disclosed besides soap a quantity of nitroglycerine. The man captured gave his name as John O'Brien. The others escaped.

PLAY LYNCHING NEARLY FATAL.

Minneapolis Boy Almost Meets Death in Game with Young Playmates.

Raymond Carofoli, 13 years old, a member of a wealthy family in Minneapolis, was "lynched" so effectively while playing "Indians" that he almost paid the penalty with his life.

The boy was around the limb of a tree and he was drawn off his feet by his young playmates. They then fled, leaving the boy hanging, but Rev. W. B. Riley of the First Baptist church saw the dangling form and cut it down just in time to save the boy's life.

Find Wreckage of Chicora.

John Lessor, a farmer near Burlington, Ind., has reported finding near his place a piece of wreckage of the steamer Chicora, which was lost in January, 1895, with twenty-six people aboard. The wood found by Lessor is fifteen feet long and bears, besides the initials of Graham & Morton, the name Chicora.

MILLIONS Given in Pensions.

Commissioner of Pensions Warner has completed his annual report, and submitted it to the Secretary of the Interior. It is said the amount expended for pensions last year is nearly \$142,000,000, or a few thousand less than the appropriation, and that the names on the pension roll are close on to the 1,000,000 mark.

Rob Rockefeller in Church.

In attempting to save the life of his dog, Nana, Hubberg, the 9-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hubberg of Mears, was instantly killed by a Pere Marquette passenger train. The dog was saved.

Child Gives Life for Her Dog.

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Brief Stock Market Happenings.

Catching on trains east E. L. Troubridge, 14 years old, of Bay City, his left eye.

The 549-foot freighter Henry C. Frick was successfully launched at the yard of the American Shipbuilding Company in Bay City.

The large grain elevator at Edwardsburg, owned by the Melone & Swift Co., burned. The elevator has a capacity of 30,000 bushels and contained 15,000 bushels of wheat and oats. The loss will be \$20,000.

Augustus Maskie, a Grand Trunk car cleaner at Port Huron, has been missing since drawing his pay check of \$44.10 last week and his family and friends fear he has met with foul play. He has a wife and four children.

Louis Sands died in Manistee after an illness extending over several months. He was very ill last spring, and was not expected to live long at that time, but a trip south brought him back to health sufficiently to give his attention to business.

Fire broke out in the buildings of Jay Ames of Sterling. The flames spread rapidly, totally destroying the barn and residence of Jay Ames, the blacksmith shop and foundry of Peter Shearer, dwelling house belonging to M. A. Vogel, and a large quantity of lumber and posts. It was with great difficulty that the business portion of the village was saved, as a heavy wind was blowing at the time from the west and the burned buildings were in the center of the business portion of the town.

The will of the late Mrs. Julia V. Hackley, widow of the millionaire philanthropist, Charles H. Hackley, was filed for probate in Muskegon. It leaves \$300,000 to the city of Muskegon as an endowment fund to be known as the Julia E. Hackley memorial fund for the poor of the city. Other bequests are: Hackley hospital, \$300,000; Muskegon Humane Union, \$100,000; First Methodist Episcopal church, Centerville, N. Y., \$5,000. After numerous bequests to relatives, Mrs. Hackley leaves the remainder of her estate to be held in trust for her adopted son, Charles M. Hackley.

Frank Holcroft, a carpenter at Schenectady, while working on the top of an elevator, fell twenty feet to the ground and received injuries from which he will die.

A case of yellow fever has been discovered in Croxley township, Ottawa county. The patient is Godfrey Limburg, a telephone lineman, who left New Orleans several days ago.

Held on the serious charge of burglarizing a stationery store in Muskegon, John Moran, Eddy Lario of Muskegon and George Lounier of Chicago, all young boys, were arrested. The boys are reported to be in a swarming condition.

Chinese Railroad Concession Sold.

Stockholders of the Chinese Development Company have accepted the offer of the Chinese government of \$6,750,000.

Never Panic in Natchez.

Discovery of nine genuine cases of yellow fever in Natchez, Miss., caused a panic in the city and State, and preparations were made for a wholesale exodus of a can of gasoline over the lad and ignited it. No reason for the act is known.

Three Killed in Motel Fire.

Three persons were killed and four others seriously injured in a fire which destroyed the Marathon Hotel at Lake Maranacook. Mr. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Martin and child perished in their room.

Norway to Be Recognized.

The United States soon will recognize the sovereignty of Norway and that country will take its place among the nations.

Never Panics in Spain.

Women and children are dying by the hundred in Spain as a result of the famine which is sweeping over the land.

Arrests in Engervuir Case.

President Roosevelt will not take the initiative, but will wait until some of the first-class powers of Europe give Norway that recognition which it has sought for many weeks and of which Sweden has tried to deprive her.

BENNINGTON VERDICT HIT.

Secretary Bonaparte Compels Commander to Face Courtmartial.

Secretary Bonaparte has acted upon the findings of the court of inquiry in the case of the Bennington explosion. He disapproved that part of the findings declaring that the Bennington was "an excellent state of discipline and good and efficient condition" at the time of the explosion, and is especially severe in his comment upon the failure of the other officers to look after the safety valves. He further says that the court of inquiry's failure to make any finding respecting the captain of the ship, Lucien Young, does not meet his approval, and he therefore declares that to clear himself Captain Young must appear before a court martial. Ensign Charles T. Wade, who was in charge of the machinery, also is ordered before a court martial.

Arrest Woman Who Posed as Man.

Woman and Children Lost in Blueberry Swamp—Explosion Destroys Powder Works.

Elijah Glenn, who, posing as a man, has figured in escapades in several States, was arrested in Lapeer on a charge of forgery. Under the alias of Ella Glenn, she was sent to the penitentiary four years ago before her sex was discovered. Ella Glenn is accused of having swindled \$1,600, a Lapeer merchant, out of \$1,600 by means of forged documents in a land deal. She seems always to have had a predilection for male attire and has masqueraded in it in many States, working as barber, waiter, real estate agent, paper hanger and sewing machine agent. She was sentenced at Hillsboro, Ill., to an indefinite sentence in Chester penitentiary on suspicion of raising dead or trust for \$400 to \$1,600—and getting money and property on it. At the time of that arrest she was engaged to be married to Miss Ella Dukes, daughter of a wealthy Butler business man. Duke furnished \$1,000 bail after the arrest, and Miss Dukes insisted on marrying. Ella Glenn after sentence and before Glenn was taken to the penitentiary. When Sheriff Cassidy took Glenn to the penitentiary he had no idea the prisoner was a woman. The discovery was not made until after her head was shaved.

Will of Famous Writer.

James Fenimore Cooper Once Owned Property in Kalamazoo.

The last will and testament of James Fenimore Cooper, the great American pioneer of letters, whose "Leather Stocking Tales" have aroused the youth of this country for three generations, has been found in the vault of the Probate Court in Kalamazoo, Mich., and in connection with it the fact that Cooper owned a number of lots in Kalamazoo. One of these is in the business section of the city and is occupied by a large block.

Lost in Blueberry Swamp.

Huddled together on dry hilltop a few feet square in the immense blueberry swamp north of Escanaba, a searching party found six half-starved half-crazed women and children who had been wandering about for two days. Now all are safe in their homes in Escanaba, but it will be weeks before the will recover from one of the most frightful of experiences. Those in the party were: Mrs. J. A. Fisher, wife of Bernard Fisher, chief engineer of the Northern Western road; Mrs. B. J. Snow, a railroad engineer; Arthur Snow, aged 12; Bessie Snow, aged 8; Miss Evelyn Doyle, aged 10; child of Mrs. Fisher, aged 7. The party was encamped near Swartz and started out for blueberries for luncheon. Two days ago the couple came to the lake and registered at the hotel as from Chicago. The hotel clerk that they were engaged to be married. In his room was found a note saying that they preferred death to life. It is believed the names given at the hotel were assumed.

COMMITTEES SUICIDE IN CHURCH.

Member of Congregation Ends Life as Pastor Finishes Sermon.

Just as Rev. Mr. Riley had completed his sermon in the First Baptist church in Minneapolis Sunday evening, a man, believed to be from papers found in his pocket to be W. R. Owen of Sublette, Ill., committed suicide in the church by shooting himself. The bodies were recovered. Two days ago the couple came to the lake and registered at the hotel as from Chicago. The hotel clerk that they were engaged to be married. In his room was found a note saying that they preferred death to life. It is believed the names given at the hotel were assumed.

Powder Works Blow Up.

The Anthony powder works located between the cities of Ishpeming and Neogaune, blew up the other evening. There were four explosions, and every building at the plant was destroyed. Much damage was done in both Neogaune and Ishpeming. Windows were broken in hundreds of residences and the plate glass fronts of twenty business blocks were shattered. The explosion was caused by a fire, which started in the engine house. No one was killed or injured.

Mother Is Held for Trial.

Mrs. Naomi Aldrich of Fredonia was bound over for trial charged with having poisoned her two little sons, aged 6 and 8 years, with arsenic. Early in July Mrs. Aldrich

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GROWTH OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IDEA.

By Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

I am personally in favor of the municipal ownership of all forms of industry that are necessarily municipal monopolies.

There are three theories of government—first, the Russian, that the people cannot take care of themselves, and the few must look after the many. Secondly, there is the police theory. Government should preserve order and keep off foreign aggression, but every man is for himself, and the devil take the hindmost. This is the theory of the eighties. We are now working toward the third. The state is an organism with intelligence, sensibility and will, as exhibited in public opinion, spirit and law. It has the right to do for itself anything it can do better than the individual. This is sometimes called socialism, but I have lived too long to mind about mere words.

We have already adopted the third theory of government. Our state policeman does many things. He builds lighthouses, runs a weather bureau and educates our children. In two cities he operates a subway and in all cities he maintains the parks. The state, in fact, is recognized as an organism to do things for all. This is far more democratic and implies a greater faith in humanity than individualism, for it means a belief in the faculty to co-operate.

The danger of municipal ownership is far less than the dangers from corrupt combinations of political machine and favored corporations. If the people can combine for war and education, why can they not do it for transportation?

HOPES BLIGHTED BY RICHES.

By Marcus Mapgood.

A lawyer the other day hazarded the remark that there were more fortunes made by deliberately blighting one's hopes for a career than by carrying them out.

"Our firm drew up a contract recently," said he, "by which a young woman was given \$100,000 outright to renounce a vaudeville career of which she had made the beginning of a great success. She had been married, having made a runaway match against her parents' wishes. Her family disowned her. She decided to go on the stage. Her first appearance was an overwhelming success."

It was now that the parents stepped forward with the long delayed offer of assistance. She had been advertised under the name she had borne in girlhood. To see their proud name advertised upon the vaudeville billboards was too much for the old couple, and they made over to her the sum mentioned upon the condition that she would retire at once and forever to private life.

"A young fellow who had great musical talents had for a father a practical business man, the owner of a brewery. One day an organist of note offered to give him musical training free of charge.

"It was now that the young man's father stepped in not only with a warning as to the utter impotency of the musical career, but with strict injunctions as to his duty in making something of himself as a business man." He also gave him increased responsibilities and a substantial increase in salary. The result is that now the man is overwhelmed with busyness of which he has been made trustee. He has no time for the music that his soul loves, and it

A PARABLE.

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Before them stood the servant of the Lord— A shining angel with his flaming sword.

Then to one trembling spirit of the dead The guardian angel of the portal said:

"Dost thou thine earthly enemies forgive?" "Aye," came the answer. Quoth the angel "Live."

Then said the angel to the other one: "Unto this man great evil hast thou done."

"For him he it what fate is thine to say; As he shall judge, so shall it be this day."

In silence stood he there, and none may tell What dreams were his of torture and of hell;

But when at last he dared uplift his eyes, Wide swung the gate, and there was Paradise!

—Frank Dempster Sherman.

HOW THEY SQUARED IT.

NE day, after Deacon Albright had been a widower for a year, he came home from the village half a mile away, to be told by his sister Sarah, who was keeping house for him, that a cow had broken down the fence and got into the cornfield.

"Whose cow is it?" was the natural inquiry.

"I dunno, but I think it is the widder Green's. I think it's that new cow she bought about three months ago."

"And why didn't you go down and drive her out?"

"You know why. I've got the rheumatism so I can hardly get around the house. I couldn't chase a cow a rod if my life depended on it."

The widow Green, living next west of the deacon's, had been a widow for three years, and it was common talk when Mrs. Albright passed away that she and the widower would make a match of it. The deacon had called occasionally, and had always been very good about lending tools and giving advice, but neither party had thought of the idea of marriage—not yet.

In early spring the widow had bought a cow, and that cow had jumped every fence on the deacon's land within two weeks, but he had always driven her back home without a word of complaint. On this occasion, however, the bovine had not only torn down a rod of fence and eaten her fill of juicy cornstalks, but destroyed in a spirit of mischief, and the deacon was vexed.

"I've stood it and stood it and stood it," he said to himself as he surveyed the damages. "But I can stand it no longer. The widder Green must be made to understand that her cow can't go about like a roarin' lion, knockin' down fences and trampin' down corn. I estimate that she has damaged me

ten dollars' worth, and that widder has got to be sharply talked to."

He drove the cow to the home of her owner, giving her a vigorous whack on the way, whenever he could get near enough, and when he had reached the house and been saluted by Mrs. Green he said:

"Widder, I told you two months ago that your new cow was a jumper."

"Yes, you did."

"And that you must put a poise on her."

"Yes."

"Well, you didn't do it, and she's damaged me ten dollars. When I found her in my cornfield just now I almost wanted to kill her."

"I'm sorry, deacon," was the humble reply.

"But hein' sorry won't do," said the deacon, who felt that he had the advantage and should press it. "Jumpin' cows should be poked. I told you that long ago, but you don't seem to care two cents."

"I was goin' to poke her."

"But goin' to poke a cow and pokin' her are two different things. That was the way with Mirandy. She's dead, and I don't want to say anything ag'in her, but she was always goin' to do, and never doin'. You're a widder woman, and I'm sorter sorry for you, but you must obey the law same as other folks. The law says that a jumpin' cow."

"Never mind what the law says, deacon Albright," interrupted the widow. "You are makin' a great fuss over a few stalks of corn, and if you'll tell me what the damage is I'll pay it. I never thought you was such a man."

"But you've got a jumpin' cow."

"Then let 'er jump. Stand ready to pay all damages."

"But you are mighty sassy about it."

"I've a right to be. I've got no man, taking heaven, to boss me around."

"It would be better if you had. Then you'd know that any one who owned a jumpin' cow was obligeed—"

Deacon Albright, how much do I owe you?" exclaimed the woman.

"It 'twas any one else I'd say ten dollars, but beh' it's you—"

"I won't pay ten cents."

"Then I'll sue you for damages!"

"You can sue till the chickens come ducks. You could boss Mirandy around and make her feel as humble as a cat, but you can't boss me. Go ahead with your old lawsuit."

The deacon said he would, and turned away. Before he had gone forty rods he changed his mind, and there would have been no legal trouble but for the cow. Not satisfied with what she had done, she took advantage of the occasion to die. It was from overfeeding on the juicy stalks and young ears, and a witness was found to come forward and swear to certain whacks the deacon had beaten upon her anatomy as he drove her along the road.

"He's so powerful quick to talk about lawsuits that I'll give him one!" said the widow when she heard that the jumping cow had passed away. Within four hours she was in the village consulting a lawyer.

When Deacon Albright received notice that he had been sued he, of course, started a counter suit. Then one told the widow that he was talking about her, and she started a

is the regret of his life that he did not take his opportunity when he had it.

"Recently a man of not unkind motives wrecked a fine artistic career. His nephew only needed a little time help and sympathy to develop into a successful painter. His uncle, however, considered that he was going to the limit of irresponsible bohemianism. He ignored him for the time, but when the struggle was at its hardest and he was handicapped by an ailing wife his uncle died and bequeathed his fortune to him upon the condition that he give up art altogether. He accepted the terms far more for his wife's sake than his own, but the loss of his life work and the abandonment of his ambitions broke his heart."

PROFANITY IS A FOOLISH HABIT.

By Henry Grey.

What's the use of swearing? It never brought back a misspent hour, never mended an error, never made anything in this world better.

There is profanity when things go wrong. Profanity drops a blot of ink on his paper he curses it. Everywhere among the lower ranks of workers there is to be heard profanity, and the boys coming to work, hearing those immediately over them indulge themselves thus, think it is good and right and proceed to devote much of their time to a broadening of their vocabulary along vicious lines.

One large employer who has expressed himself sharply on the subject says that the man who must resort to swearing to express himself no matter under what stress, is not the kind of a man who makes a good business man.

In social life he is still more of a failure. Few men spend as much of their time in the company of a man who fills the air about him with foul oaths and obscenity. He is apt to become looked upon as a mild sort of outcast by clean talking men, and as his habit grows upon him he will be allowed plenty of time to try out his swear words on himself alone. It is absolutely a senseless habit, the use of all profanity, and its use marks a man as a fool in addition to being vicious.

SLOW MAN FAILURE IN BUSINESS.

By E. R. Calvin.

His desk was a model of neatness, and it was a great pleasure to his employer to find a paper might be discovered in a second. Each pigeon hole in the desk was marked and subdivided; the instant never varied from its chosen spot an eighth of an inch; the paper weight the same. Dust was an enemy which was routed almost before it settled. Yet this employee had not advanced to anything higher than the position that was given him four years before.

It must not be said that the careless, untidy man will move faster in the business world than the kind described. But the man with the ready brain, the quick, alert movements, and originality is the one sought by the alert employer. Upon his desk may repose dust, his papers may be scattered about in fine disorder, but his trained brain, his quickness of action and movement, win for him that which the slow-man of system never gains.

System is indeed a necessity; it is the oil that smooths the wheels of commerce. But slow system is the dust that clogs the wheels. The business qualifications rank in order—keen judgment, prompt decision, complete knowledge of affairs, attention to details, and this last is not to be confounded with aggravating systematization carried to an extreme.

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BEATEN GENERAL'S FATE.

ILL-FORTUNE FOLLOWS OFFICERS WHO FAIL IN TEST OF ACTION.

The Land of the Great Bear Has Sodom Permitted Defeated Leaders of Her Army and Navy Long to Survive Their Downfall.

Russia has several beaten generals at the present time, and the question is what will eventually become of them.

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Crawford Avalanche.

O. PAUL MARK, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year.....	\$1.00
Six Months.....	.50
Three Months.....	.25

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1893.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, SEP. 7.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

[OFFICIAL.]

GRAYLING, Sept. 4, 1905.

Regular meeting of the Common Council convened at the Court House. President pro tem. A. E. Michelson in the chair.

Present Trustees Olson, Connine, Brink and McCullough.

Absent, Trustee Hum and President Bauman.

Motion called to order by the president pro tem.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Moved by Olson, and supported by Brink, that the report of the finance committee be accepted and orders drawn for the several amounts. Motion carried.

REPORT.

To the President and Trustees of the Common Council of the Village of Grayling. We recommend that the following bill be allowed as follows:

	Qlnd.	All'd
1. C. Howland, Rebate	\$81.91	81.91
2. C. Howland, do	8.12	8.12
3. C. Howland, do	15.62	15.62
4. G. Biggs, Labor,	1.65	1.65
5. Chas. Waldron, Labor	5.77	5.77
6. C. Robinson, Labor	29.75	29.75
7. W. McCullough, team-work	24.00	24.00
8. A. E. Newman, surveying	2.50	2.50
9. A. H. Amos,	1.00	1.00
10. J. H. Shultz, tax rec.	5.00	5.00
11. R. W. Brink, registering of deeds,	1.50	1.50
12. M. Simpson, Chief of Fire Department,	18.50	18.50
Bill of Stilwell & Foreman referred back to the street commissioner for certification.		

Signed

C. O. McCULLOUGH,

R. D. CONNINE,

Finance Com.

Moved by Connine and supported by Olson, that the report of the finance committee in regard of the settlement with the village treasurer, be accepted. Motion carried.

REPORT.

Total amount of tax roll, 1905.....\$1,621.02

Total amount collect.

by Village Treas. \$1,594.91

Delinquent Tax.....23.11

Error in Tax Roll.....3.00

Total.....\$1,621.02 1,621.02

Signed

R. D. CONNINE,

C. O. McCULLOUGH,

Finance Com.

Moved by Olson, supported by Connine, that the petition of Hans Peter Hanson et al., in regard to the construction of a drain on Peninsular Avenue and Ingham str., be referred to the street committee for investigation. Motion carried.

Moved by Connine, supported by McCullough, that the village clerk render Kerr & Hanson a bill for 1830 loads of gravel, at 5¢ per load. Motion carried.

Moved by McCullough, supported by Connine, that the petition of M. Simpson, Chief of Fire Department, be laid on the table.

Motion carried.

Moved and supported that we adjourn.

Motion prevailed.

H. P. OLSON,

Village Clerk.

The Farmer's Picnic.

The Farmer's Picnic, held on Thursday last under the direction of the Crawford County Farmers Association was another one of those events which will be remembered for many years by those who were there.

A nasty rain in the morning prevented many who lived at a distance from being present but those who did come had no cause for regrets.

Dinner was announced at about 1 o'clock and if some of our able (?) State Forestry Commission had been there they must certainly have been ashamed that they had ever even suggested the idea that "the farmers of Crawford County would starve out in a few years anyway". The table was loaded with viands with which no one could have found fault.

After dinner a short program was presented consisting of recitations, music and addresses.

Then came the business session for the members of the Association only. The new By Laws were adopted with no changes whatever.

The election of officers was the next on the program and the following were elected:

President—Henry Funck.

Vice President—John Shively.

Secretary—Arthur W. Parker.

Treasurer—Fred Parker.

At the close of the business session everybody, officers and all, went for a good time. The dancing commenced soon after, which was enjoyed immensely by old and young alike, even some of our old members joining in when the word was announced that "The next dance will be the Old Fashioned Opera Reel". The Reel was led by "Uncle Daniel" Waldron followed by some that were but little younger than himself.

A short base ball game and a horse race lent their share toward the enjoyment of the day.

The management wishes to extend the thanks of the Association to their Marshal Mr. Theo. Odell who exerted himself to the utmost that the good order should be entertained and that a good time should be guaranteed to all. Come Again.

"Uncle Silie".

Johannesburg Correspondence.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hartwick of Jackson have been welcome visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Michelson.

The family of E. L. Jameson have moved to Boyne City.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Dudd returned from an extended trip through the central and southern parts of the state, and report a pleasant time.

The hum of the threshing machine is now heard up in our land.

Gingell Bros. have received their new steam hay press and a trial on the farm of S. Sheridan proves it to be a hummer.

Ray Amidon of Grayling was the guest of Clarence and Ralph Claggett a few days last week.

O. Palmer of Grayling visited our city last week. Up on business, home on the flyer.

Fred Burd has moved into the residence lately vacated by E. L. Jameson.

The large saw in the band mill ran off the pulleys, and the men ran out of the mill one day last week. No damage and no one hurt.

Mrs. Ed Sorenson of Grayling was visiting old friends in our city last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Frary of Toledo, Ohio are guests of S. S. Claggett and Family. They are enjoying the beautiful scenery surrounding our village.

The market is well supplied with a fine variety of apples brought in by the farmers.

Mrs. Thos. Waldron and son of Grayling are guests of Mrs. H. Dudd.

Mrs. Emma Nelson of Grayling decided to spend her vacation in our village and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sleight.

Mr. Horace Wilson was seriously injured Monday while unloading logs from the cars at the mill. Several logs passed over his body. Dr. H. W. Knapp attended him.

Miss Ruby Claggett is home again after weeks vacation with old playmates at Grayling.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Palmer, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will Russell, returned to their home at Unionville, delighted with our city and its surroundings.

Mr. Moore has an eye for business, as he has added to his jewelry stock, and up to date-line of groceries.

WINDY

John A. Love the oldest farmer in Beaver Creek Township, not in years, but in his residence there brought a liberal sample of a new potato which he has grown three years from a ball taken from the Early Hebron. The new one is an improvement over the parent, in quantity and yield, and is much earlier. Mr. Love will dig over 50 bushels this year, so that hereafter he can supply plenty of seed.

Like Finding Money.

Finding health is like finding money—so think those who are sick. When you have a cough, cold, sore throat, or chest irritation, better act promptly like W. C. Barber, of Sandy Level, Va. He says: "I had a terrible chest trouble, caused by smoke and coal dust on my lungs; but, after finding no relief in other remedies I was cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds." Great sale of any cough or lung medicine in the world. At L. Fournier drug store; Soc and \$1.00 guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

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Fournier's Drug Store,

The Old Reliable.

We are Headquarters

School Books!

Candy
J. A. MORRISON, Manager.
Bring us your Family Receipts.
Prescription Work Specialty.

If you try this candy once, you never will be satisfied
with any other kind.

Queen City Sweets, The Finest Ever--

N. P. OLSON, Prop'r.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE

Durkee

Petertit Medicines

The People's Store.

Gailying Mercantile Co.

\$1.75
Boys' School Suits
W. L. Douglass
Red School House
New Line of Boys Caps
and up.

School Suits!

for boys—waterproof suit.

Hercules Suits

Wearout

Kant-

New Line of

We have just received a

lot of boys' and girls'

school suits.

They will probably need a new suit, cap and

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They will probably need a new

COLLECT CROP STATISTICS.

The government system of crop reporting is really a wonderful scheme, and the reporting force is a peculiar organization. It is composed of about 250,000 agents scattered all over the land and is probably the least expensive organization, in view of its size, in existence. The total appropriation for the support of the bureau of statistics is only \$100,000 a year. Out of this sum must be paid the salaries of the chief statistician, a large corps of associate statisticians and assistants, and many agricultural experts, all located at Washington; then come the state men, the State agents, the county correspondents and the township reporters, aggregating, all told, 250,000 men. It is an enormous agency, and it is kept going at small expense from a tiny 6 by 10 office in an annex of the agricultural department building.

Of course the entire force is not called on in the compilation of the ordinary monthly crop reports. Twice a year the chief calls on all of his force for information. The reports refer especially to the cereals then in season. In June, for example, the report gives a statement of the condition of the wheat, oat and barley crop. In July corn is included with the other crops. In midsummer a mammoth report is sent out embodying the opinions of the entire force of 250,000 forecasters, and at harvest time another similar report is issued.

It is a fact that the foundation of

the issuing of a completed report is quite a ceremonial affair. On the eventful morning of the day on which it is to appear the Secretary of Agriculture or his assistant goes over to the office of the chief statistician to witness the opening of the envelopes. The door of the office is locked, and no one is permitted to enter until the compilation is completed. The clerks keep to their tasks until the final results are reached. After repeated verification a trusted employee is called into the room and set at work running on the reports on a mimeograph machine. Meanwhile the reporters and messengers from the brokers and telegraph offices are waiting impatiently in the corridor for the door to open, and when it does the mad scampering begins.

Of course it is inevitable that there should be much preliminary guesswork in interested quarters as to the tenor of the expected report. It is equally inevitable that these guesses should occasionally prove to be correct. Whenever it happens thus, there is an immediate charge of crookedness against the bureau. It has been so since its organization, and it has been threatened repeatedly with investigation. In spite of the effort that has been made to prevent it, the department officials do not deny that crookedness has been practiced. They insist, however, that it has not been the rule.

When the Department of Agriculture was created, in 1862, and put in charge

TIGERS A PUBLIC MENACE.

Savage Beasts Kill People and Stock in Mexico.

Tigers, driven from their mountain lairs in the territory of Tepic by the scarcity of food, continue to ravage the haciendas of the valleys, says the Mexican Herald. They are becoming such a general danger that the municipal authorities have offered a reward of \$10 for every tiger's skin.

For several months great numbers of the animals have swarmed through the marshes of the lowlands along the coast and in the valleys of the territory of Tepic, having been driven out of the States of Sinaloa and Sonora by the floods and the extremely cold weather. The damage caused to the haciendas and the danger incurred by the presence of the animals was such that many of them offered rewards for the skins of the animals some time ago.

The tigers, however, seem to like the warm weather and the good food that they are getting in Tepic and instead of decreasing their numbers have greatly increased within the last few weeks. Now the municipal authorities of the territory have also offered a reward for the skins of the animals.

The tigers have become so bold that they will enter houses on the plantations and help themselves to whatever comes in their path. Several deaths are reported in different parts of the territory. In many sections of the State it is necessary to have armed guards stationed at night to insure the safety of the other people in the settlements.

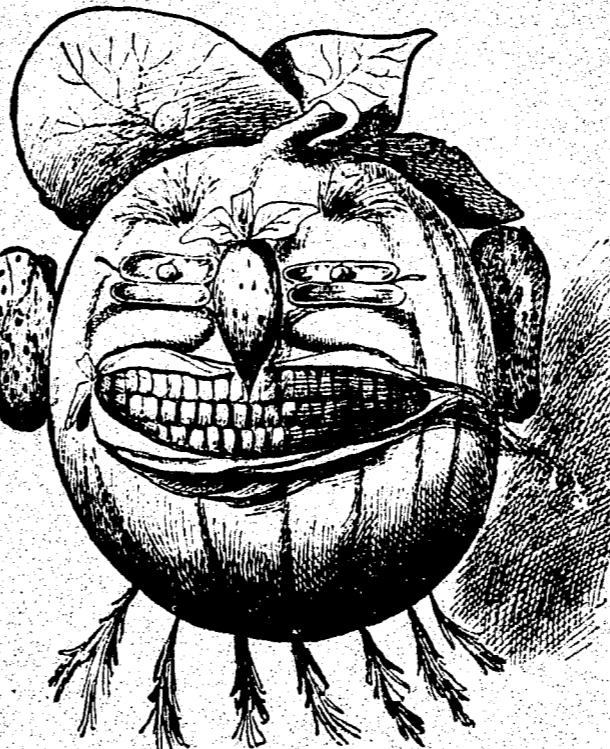
Livestock is suffering more than anything else. With the slight provi-

ENGLISH AIRSHIP WRECKED.



The airship which Dr. F. A. Barton and F. L. Rawson have been constructing at Alexandra palace for the English war office was tried yesterday. The results were fairly satisfactory during the flight, but the airship came to a disastrous end after arriving at Romford. The vessel tapered in front like the bows of an ordinary ship and a large rudder was fitted at the stern. The propelling power was supplied by two fifty horse power motors. Each motor drove a pair of two-blade propellers which lay on each side of the ship and were driven by belts. The propellers were seven feet in diameter and each motor equipment was separately controlled. The ship was provided with banks of aeroplane. The total weight of the airship was about 4,000 pounds. The balloon measured 180 feet in length and 40 feet in diameter. 600 carloads of vitriol and fifty tons of iron borings were used for the manufacture of the hydrogen gas. After elaborate preliminaries the airship got under way and ascended some 2,400 feet. The wind, however, caused the experiments great trouble, and the steering was not all that they had hoped. The vessel came down on the farther side of Romford. The descent was accomplished almost successfully, but as the four aeromotors had congregated at one end of the platform, earth was no sooner reached than the stern of the ship rose suddenly and Mr. Spencer found it necessary to cut the balloon open. The gas rushed out with a roar, the car crashed to the ground and went practically to pieces.

ALL READY FOR THE STATE FAIR.



FRAUDS IN THE MAILS.

Assistant Attorney General Who Hunts Crooks.

Every year many people find themselves cut off from the privilege of the mails. No matter how many letters are coming to them or how much money these letters contain, the postmaster refuses delivery; the letters and the money go back to the senders. That is what happens when a fraud order is issued. In a sunny corner of the administrative floor of the Postoffice Department at Washington is a lawyer, keen and round, who looks after that particular kind of business. It is a very large business, for in the twelve months of the last fiscal year Assistant Attorney General R. P. Goodwin was instrumental in excluding from the mails the letters of almost 150 different men and concerns. This fiscal year, beginning with July, the offenders are more numerous than ever. The files in Mr. Goodwin's well-conducted office are bulging with papers in these cases.

There are recruits, of course, in this peculiar class of wrongdoers, whose days and nights are devoted to schemes for deceiving the unsophisticated public, and who would use the Postoffice Department to help their enterprises along. But there are very many confirmed ones, who, driven out of business under one name, soon begin under another.

It is amazing how persistent some of the offenders are and equally remarkable to what extent people will put their money into questionable ventures, says Mr. Goodwin. Lewis the man who started the United States Bank at St. Louis, secured about \$2,500,000 before a fraud order was issued against him. That was one of the big cases. But there are many little cases. For instance, those old ad-

Oldest of All Rains.

The oldest architectural ruins in the world are believed to be the rock-cut temples at Ipsamboal, on the left bank of the Nile in Nubia. The largest of these ancient temples contains eleven apartments hewn out of solid stone. The largest single stone used in this work is one which forms a veranda-like projection along one side of the main temple. It is fifty-seven feet long, fifty-two feet broad and seventeen-one account says nine-feet thick.

Be Not Rash.

One need not thrust his hand into a raving furnace even though he knows that a precious jewel lies therein. He may be patient until the flames are spent.—From "The Bishop's Niece," by George H. Moore.

DIED THAT OTHERS MIGHT LIVE.

Archbishop Chapelle a Victim of Yellow Fever.

A most regrettable feature of the yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans was the recent death of Archbishop Chapelle, who succumbed to the dread disease after weeks of heroic work and self-sacrifice in the infected district of the afflicted southern city. The dead prelate had contracted the fever while aiding the authorities to suppress the epidemic among the foreign element.

Archbishop Louis P. Chapelle was born in France 63 years ago and was a member of one of the most aristocratic families of that country. His health had been undermined by his arduous duties as apostolic delegate to the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, yet despite that he threw himself heart and soul into the work of confining the epidemic to a small section of New Orleans and sacrificed his life in his efforts to aid the stricken city.

Archbishop Chapelle leaves a record of faithful and enduring work, not only for his church, but for the nation. When he was rector of St. Matthew's Church in Washington he was brought into constant touch with foreign diplomats accredited to our government. Through his acquaintance he became profoundly versed in world's affairs. He was a true statesman and took an intense interest in the progress of the United States. It was his broad-minded statesmanship and true catholicity of feeling that led to his selection as archbishop of Santa Fe, New Mexico. Later he was transferred to New Orleans and his great ability and knowledge made him the natural selection as apostolic delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico. The archbishop's work there was not only in the interest of the Catholic Church, but of vital importance to the United States, for he did much to overcome the hostile feeling held against this country by the Catholics of Cuba and Porto Rico. He was also the Pope's representative in the negotiations for the purchase of the lands of the Friars in the Philippines.

Archbishop Chapelle, as a friend and companion, was without a superior. He was full of reminiscences, was a charming story-teller, had a very healthy love of humor and a keenly humorous eye. Moreover he had much tact. He was deeply beloved, not only by members of his church, but by all who came under his kindly influence. In his death the Catholic Church suffers an almost irreparable loss and the nation loses a man who was great and good.

LUXURIOUS ENGLISH TRAINS.

Valets, Maids and Numbered Seats Among Other Conveniences.

The Great Western Railway Company the other day ran a trial trip with the "Cornishman limited" express, which commences to run between London and Penzance, says the London Mail. As was the case last season, this train will achieve the world's record long-distance non-stop run between London and Plymouth, 240 miles in 25 minutes—a speed of 35.7 miles an hour.

Three entirely new trains have been built for the service, composed of the largest and most palatial vehicles ever yet seen in the country. Each coach is seventy feet long and nine and one-half feet wide. A train is made up of six coaches, with a total seating capacity for 268 passengers, divided between thirty-six first-class and 232 third-class. Second-class passengers will no longer be carried by this particular train in either direction.

Every seat in the train is numbered and the passenger will require a perforated ticket, half of which will be torn off by the guard and slipped, so that it cannot be removed, into a little slot at the back of the seat just above the head.

The fittings of the train are of the most sumptuous description. Electric light and electric fans are found everywhere. The chief feature of the train, however, is the fact that for the first time in the history of British railways valets and ladies' maids are carried, in addition to the guards and dining car attendants.

The ladies' maids are neatly attired in a black alpaca dress with white linen collar and cuffs, a nurse's bonnet, fancy apron and a badge in silver thread inscribed: "G. W. R. Lady's Attendant." The valets wear a smart serge uniform. The maids will constantly patrol the train to render services to ladies and children and they will specially watch over ladies traveling without an escort. The valets will do everything for a male passenger's comfort and at a pinch are prepared to clean his boots.

The new French De Glehs four-cylinder compound locomotives, the largest and most powerful engines yet seen in this country, have arrived at Swindon, and will be employed on the service when it starts.

Dozyer.
He was a laggard at wooling and the dear girl had quite lost her patience.

One evening he said in a casual way, "I'm a firm believer in the old proverb, 'Marry in haste and repent at leisure.'

She looked up at him and smiled weakly.

"But, of course," she said, "that couldn't really interest you."

"And why not?" he asked.

"Because you wouldn't have any time left to repent in."

He thought this over for some time and finally saw the point. When he left an hour later they were engaged.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Trees Which Produce Oil.
In China there is a tree which produces oil. Recently about 1,000 were transplanted from China to California and at last reports were doing well.

Why is it people always look at a man's socks when he takes off his shoes?



The Old Story.—"But, papa, he says he can't live without me." "Give us a new one; I told that same story to your mother!"

The Automobile Fright.—Sidney—Why don't you talk as we ride? Roddy—Well! I can't think with my hair standing on end.

No Escape.—Bell Boy (outside of room 55)—Say, the gas is escaping in there. Countryman (inside of room 55)—No, it ain't; I locked the door.

A Vacuum.—A pupil in a Lynn (Mass.) school was asked by his teacher to give the definition of a vacuum—"I can't just describe it," said he, "but I have it in my head."

Wanted a Circus.—The Child—Are you the trained nurse mamma said was coming? The Nurse—Yes, dear; I'm the trained nurse. The Child—Let's see some of your tricks!

Those Foreigners.—Doctor (after careful examination)—Some foreign substance is lodged in your eye. Dennis—Oh, I knowed it! That's what O'git i' wurrukin' wid them Dugies!

She Whistles.—An Irishman asked a Scotلنian one day why a railway engine was called "sle." Sandy replied: "Perhaps it's on account of the horrible noise it makes when it tries to whistle."

"There She Blows!"—On the voyage a school of whales was sighted, and the millionaire plumber rubbed his hands in ecstasy. "My, my, is he so happy?" asked a passenger. "Because," whispered the captain, "he imagines each spout is a bursted water-pipe, to be repaired at regular rates."

What He Hurt.—A well-known judge fell down a flight of stairs, regarding his passage by a bump on every step until he reached the bottom. A servant ran to his assistance, and, raising him up, said: "I hope your honor is not hurt?" "No," said the judge sternly, "my honor is not hurt, but my head is."

Now wonderful!—He pointed out to a newly arrived Paddy the grandeur of the Niagara, with the words, "There, now! Isn't it wonderful?" "Wonderful," replied Paddy; "what's wonderfuh?" "Why, to see all that water come thundering over those rocks!" "Oh, I can't see anything wonderfuh in that—what is there to hinder it from comin' over?"

Cards to Newcastle.—Wife—What is meant, John, by the phrase, "carrying coals to Newcastle"? Husband—It is metaphor, my dear, showing the doing of something that is unnecessary. Wife—I don't exactly understand. Give me an illustration—a familiar one. Husband—Well, if I were to bring you home a book entitled, "How to Talk," that would be carrying coals to Newcastle.

The Way out of It.—When preaching for a public charity, a note was handed up to the clergyman, asking if it would be right for a bankrupt to contribute. Having answered that such contribution would be robbery, the speaker added: "And, my brethren, I would most strongly advise you, who are not insolvent, to contribute this morning, shew. If you are seen to pass the plate, your neighbors will be sure to say, 'That's he! That's the bankrupt!'

He Waited.—"Supposing you wait here in this comfortable seat by the elevator while I match these two samples of ribbon," said Mrs. Mayfair sweetly to her husband, who had been entrapped into going shopping with her. When she came back she said contritely: "Have I kept you waiting an unpardonable long time, you poor dear?" "Oh, I haven't minded it," he said, cheerfully. "I just jumped on a car and ran out to the league grounds and saw most of the ball game, and then I took a little spin in the park with Dorton in his new auto. Did you match the samples?" "One of them. It's so provoking. I'll have to come again to-morrow, for they are closing the store now."

Changing the Subject.—The late Hon. Charles W. Slack told the following of the Hon. Peter Harvey, the friend and biographer of Daniel Webster:

Mr. Harvey was a large man with a small voice and that pomposity of manner that many very diffident men possess. Above everything he valued and prided himself upon his friendship with the "great expounder."

The first year of the War of the Rebellion he went through to Washington, and on his return was asked how he liked President Lincoln.

"Well," he said, "Mr. Lincoln is a very singular man. I went on to see him, and told him that I had been an intimate personal friend of Daniel Webster; that I had talked with him so much on the affairs of the country that I felt perfectly confident I could tell him exactly what Mr. Webster would advise in the present crisis, and therewith I talked to Lincoln for two solid hours, telling him just what he should do and what he should not do, and, will you believe it, sir, when I got through all Mr. Lincoln said was, as he clapped his hand on my leg, 'Mr. Harvey, what a tremendous great calf you have got!'"—Boston Herald.

Hard on Norah.—Scene: The Wilsons' dining room. Norah, the slovenly cook, puts her head in at the door.

Norah—Plaze, ma'am, will ye be after tellin' me whi I'm to know whether the puddin's baked or not?

Mrs. Wilson—Stick a knife into the middle of it, and if the knife comes out clean the pudding is ready to send to the table.

Mr. Wilson. And, Norah, if it does come out clean stick all the rest of the knives in the house into the pudding.—Woman's Home Companion.

Taking Him Down a Peg.—"Then you refuse me simply because I am poor?" he bitterly cried.

"You flatter yourself," said the gentle maiden.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Every baldheaded man secretly envies a poodle.



OLD AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

FEVER'S AFTER EFFECTS

Did Not Disappear Until the Blood Was Renewed by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Typhoid fever is sometimes called nervous fever. During the course of the fever the nerves are always profoundly disturbed, and when it is over they are left so sensitive that the patient has to be guarded against excitement. In the tonic treatment then demanded, regard must be paid not only to building up flesh but also to strengthening the nerves. A remedy that will do both, make sound flesh to repair waste and give new vigor to feeble nerves, is the most convenient and economical. Such a remedy is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

One proof of this is the experience of Mr. Charles Worth, of East Vassalboro, Maine. He says: "I had a severe attack of typhoid fever, in which I was all day left in bed, unable to walk or even sit. My heart palpitated, my breathing became difficult after the least exertion and there was numbness in both hands. I suffered in that way for fully six months. As I did not grow out of it, did not in fact see the slightest improvement as time passed, I decided to see Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as I knew of some cases they had effected in cases like mine."

"Almost as soon as I began taking them I could see decided improvement and after keeping on with them for several weeks I was completely well. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a most valuable remedy, and I am in the habit of recommending them to others afflicted as I was."

When the nerves ache and tremble it means that they are starving. The only way to feed them is through the blood, and the best food is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are absolutely guaranteed to be free from opium or other harmful drugs. They are sold by all druggists, or may be obtained directly from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES FOR
W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Gilt Edge Line
cannot be equalled at any price.



W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES MORE MEN'S SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER
\$1.00 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, won the hearts of men throughout the world. They are just as good as those that cost you \$5.00 to \$7.00—the only difference is the price. If you could take you into our factory, you would see how we make every pair of Douglas Shoes. You would then know why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.

(If you show you the difference between the Douglas and those of other makers, you would understand why Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold up longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe on the market to-day.)

W. L. DOUGLAS STRONG MADE SHOES for Men, Women & Children. \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00.

CAUTION—In case of having W. L. Douglas shoes, take no substitute. Some genuine without name or brand, you will find.

NOTICE—Shoes under \$2.50 are not sold. Full price of samples sent free for inspection upon request.

Write for illustrated Catalogue of Full Styles.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

WANTED!

Millions

to know the great merits of Alabastine, the Equitary Wall Coating—Not a hot or cold water disease-breeding kalsomine, bearing a famous name.

LET US HELP YOU.

Write for our gratis free color plates—different effects for different rooms—in the dining-rooms, green, pink, blue, and yellow, using

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THE SANITARY WALL COATING

A Rock Cement destroys germs and vermin; does not rub or scale. No washing of walls after once applied. You can brush it off with a soft cloth, or wash it off with water mixed with either hot or cold water, do not have the cementing property of Alabastine. They are stuck on with glue, or other animal matter which rots, feeding disease germs, rats, mice, etc. Such diseases must be washed off every year—costly, dirty work.

Buy Alabastine easily in 5 lb. bags, prepared for use, and will not wash off.

ALABASTINE CO.
Grand Rapids, Mich., or 105 Water St., N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Bills.

They also relieve Diphtheria, Typhoid, and Too Heavy Eating. A perfect remedy for Distress, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Cough, Tongue, Pain in the Side, TYPID LIVER, THYROID, and Vegetable.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Refuse Substitutes.

Positive, Comparative, Superlative.

"I have used one of your Fish Brand Sicker for five years, and now want another one, for I would be without one for twice the cost. They are just as far ahead as common ones as a common one is ahead of nothing."

(Name on application.)

HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR, 1904.

Be sure you don't get one of the common kind—this is the mark of excellence.

A. J. TOWER CO.,
BOSTON, U. S. A.

TOWER CANADIAN CO., LIMITED,
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Makers of Wet Weather Clothing & Hats.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

England has one member of parliament for every 10,200 electors, Ireland one for every 7,177, Scotland one for every 8,974 and Wales one for every 9,613.

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Getting Sail.

Tomorrow I have waste of sea to ride,
Long wastes beneath the blue and boundless dome,
And wild the wind, and white the breakers comb,
But yet I fear not shoal or swelling tide,—
Home lies the other side!

Some other morrow I shall sail a tide
Vaster and darker. But in farther skies—

Through breaking mists what shining heights may rise—
And in great quietness I shall abide,
With home the other side!

—Harriet Prescott Spofford, in Harper's Magazine.

A TIMELY JOKE.

By Charles B. Howard.

I had spent four lonely days in Hongkong, awaiting the arrival of the steamer for Manila; and Hongkong in August is a charming place to be away from. Every foreigner who could manage it had fled to the hills or to Japan, and I had sweltered on, the veranda of the deserted English Club or wandered disconsolately about the streets, until I was almost dizzy with the indecipherable, peculiarly Chinese atmosphere.

I had been advised not to go outside the limits of British jurisdiction, as the Chinese exclusion act had just been rigidly enforced in the United States, and Americans were not popular in the Celestial Empire for the time being.

Consequently, although I was the only saloon passenger, I was glad enough to find myself ensconced in a bamboo chair on the deck of the British mail steamer Turquoise, as she steamed out from under the shadows of the grim, towering mountains which border the passage into Hongkong Bay. She was to call at Amoy, a tea port on Formosa Strait, before heading south for Manila.

The captain's dog, Pat, a small yellow animal of no particular breed, but of a sociable disposition, came and sat beside me, and together we watched the noisy crowd of Chinamen, Malays, and Filipinos in the steerage.

We dropped anchor in the pretty little harbor of Amoy soon after sunrise one morning, and the American vice-consul, a stout and jovial gentleman, most beautifully arrayed in creamy silk, came off in his eight-oared cutter and joined the captain and me at early coffee. He remarked that he had not seen a fellow countryman for six weeks, and insisted on my going ashore with him for tiffin and a look at the town.

So we were rowed ashore by the consular crew of Japanese, rigged out in white sailor suits, accompanied by Pat, whom the captain asked me to take for a run on land.

"Hell follow at your heels all right," said the skipper, as he held the jibbing Pat over the rail by the scruff of his neck and nonchalantly dropped him into the boat. "And if you should lose him I'll try to bear up. Remember, we sail at six sharp, and when you hear two whistles you want to come aboard chop-chop."

The various consulates and dwellings of the few foreign residents stood in a picture-like group across the harbor from the town itself, for hygiene and other obvious reasons; and after a stroll among the ancient temples and joss-houses, scattered here and there and a call at the club, we sat down to tiffin in the cool, vine-covered bungalow which served as the United States vice-consulate. We were served by Japanese house boys, and fanned by a huge, noiselessly swaying punka.

After a short siesta my host proposed a visit to the city proper.

"It's your best chance to see a typically Chinese town," said he. "There's not white man in it, and only one who speaks a word of English—old Tan Quin See, the comprador."

The cutter soon landed us at a flight of worn, moss-grown steps in the harbor sea-wall, and we began to wend a tortuous way through streets narrower than Boston back alleys, and not nearly so straight or well paved. They were crowded with the lowest class of Chinese, half-naked and grimy, who made way for us with sullen ugly scowls, gabbling and muttering among themselves at the intrusion of the "foreign devils."

Pat, the captain had predicted, was close at my heels, adroitly dodging among a myriad of bare feet. In a few minutes the vice-consul stopped at a doorway.

"Here's Tan Quin See's shop," he said. "He's a valuable friend, of mine, and he'd be greatly hurt if we didn't stop for a cup of tea."

He entered a dark little hole, which seemed to be a combination of grocery, wine-shop and museum, and led the way into a room in the rear. Here we were most effusively greeted by a dried-up little old man, who shook hands in European fashion and patted me at me in pidgin-English.

The old comprador seated us in wonderfully carved ebony chairs at a wonderfully carved and inlaid table, and proceeded to make tea in true Chinese fashion—pouring boiling water on a pinch of leaves in each hand-sized cup, and serving it with milk or sugar.

After our fifth cup the vice-consul and he fell to talking business, for which the former apologized to me, saying that they would be through directly.

Leaving them to their chat I strolled out to the front door and stood watching the passing throng. A moment later my attention was attracted by a crowd suddenly gathering, apparently in great excitement at a street corner some twenty yards away. Curiously getting the better of abstraction, I left the doorway and walked up to see what was going on, with the ever-faithful Pat in attendance.

"Thank Heaven!" he exclaimed. "I thought you were done for. How did you know enough to do it? But come along out of this and explain on the way. The Turquoise has whistled."

We made our way through the now general crowd without opposition leaving my poorish friend on the wall,

I found what looked like a toy temple, while two men had set down on the ground, and while the crowd was examining closely, with much gesturing and yelling. What it was all about I do not know to this day, for just then I heard a loud yell from Pat, followed by a series of furious barks, and turned to find him savagely shaking a rag which served as the only article of apparel worn by an urchin about ten years old, who, I suspect, had been up to some prank with Pat's caudal appendage.

The little imp was unbent as to body and limbs, but he promptly set up a roar of fright which drowned every other sound, and was the most natural noise I had heard for weeks. Pat loosened his hold as I seized him, while the youngster was swung about out of harm's way by a tall Chinaman, whose face, as he turned to me, was the very incarnation of fury. Holding the yelling brat on one arm, he shook the other fist in my face, stamping and shrieking with rage.

The crowd closed in, and I was instantly surrounded by angry yellow men, chattering and screaming like a cageful of apes, and clawing the air with sickly arms and long-nailed hands.

Pretty thoroughly scared, I instinctively dug into a pocket, and offered a handful of loose change to the tall man. He snatched it as a wild beast snatches meat, but it did not the slightest effect on his temper, and he seemed on the point of striking at my face with his claw-like hand.

I was totally unarmed, save for an ordinary walking-stick, which I raised to ward off the impending blow. Then I stepped quickly backward. The crowd behind made way with the cowardly instinct of an unorganized mob, but closed in front just out of reach of my stick, screaming and gesturing as before. I continued backing until I was fairly clear, and then turned and ran, as I thought, toward Tan Quin See's shop.

Unfortunately, in my bewilderment I started down the wrong street, not discovering the mistake until I had sprinted some distance, with the howling swarm close behind. The miserable Pat scuttled ahead, his unlucky tail between his legs, adding his terrified yaps to the general uproar.

A stone whizzed close to my head, followed by another, and feeling that I was now in real danger, I dodged down the first side street which seemed to me to lead in the direction of the shop—and unexpectedly found myself in a blind alley ending in a brick wall, about seven feet high, with a sort of ledge or shelf running along its foot.

Jumping up on this, I backed up against the wall and raised my hands aloft in token of surrender. The crowd closed round as before, their combined voices now sounding like one continuous, steady shriek, without cadence or rise or fall. Every hand that I could see gripped a stone or fragment of brick—the Chinese rowdy's weapon of offense.

I could see over the pattered heads which filled the narrow alley, and still holding my hands aloft—a gesture which seemed to puzzle them, for the stone-throwing had temporarily ceased—I noticed in the street outside these 761 Yale athletes in a period of nearly fifty years, have been lost from the ranks of the living.

"Turning to the 710 living athletes: Those who have passed 40 may be thus grouped:

113 men are between 40 and 49 years of age.
86 men are between 40 and 59 years of age.
22 men or between 60 and 69 years of age.

"Of the Yale athletes in their latest years, 11 are between 60 and 65 years, one is 65, three are 66, one is 67, two are 68, and one is 69. In brief, barring violent deaths, only 40 of these 761 Yale athletes, in a period of nearly fifty years, have been lost from the ranks of the living.

"I have been assured by a life insurance expert that college athletes, barring the track men show a better average expectation of life than their non-athletic classmates, and much better than the general average of insured lives."

DO ATHLETES DIE YOUNG?

Some Pertinent Statistics That go to Refute a Widely Popular Fallacy.

According to Dr. William G. Anderson, in his article on Making a Yale Athlete, in Everybody's Magazine, college athletes tend to prolong rather than to shorten life. "The hostile criticism," says Dr. Anderson, "that athletes die young has been often made without definite refutation that it passes for truth among those who mistake rumor for fact. An investigation of the health and longevity of college athletes must be exhaustive to furnish trustworthy data. Realizing the importance of such statistics, Professor Franklin B. Dexter, the Librarian of Yale, has recently completed the task of collecting the records of 761 athletes who competed in inter-collegiate events and won their 'Y's' on the eleven, the nine, the crew, and the track team between 1855 and 1904. This material was gathered for a prominent life insurance company, and later given to the director of the gymnasium. The main deductions are as follows:

"Of these 761 athletes, 51 have died since graduation. The causes were: Consumption, 12; pneumonia, 4; drowning, 6; heart disease, 2; suicide, 2; war and accident, 3; died from unknown causes, or disappeared, 10; from various diseases (fevers, appendicitis, cancer, diphtheria, paralysis, dissipation, etc.), 12. Of these 51 men, 18 rowed, 16 played football, 11 were track athletes, and 6 played baseball. The ages of those who have died show these extremes and averages: Sport. Extremes of Average age. Age at death.

Crew	20 to 65 years	41.7 years.
Football	22 to 37 years	30.3 years.
Baseball	20 to 29 years	28.3 years.
Track	21 to 23 years	25.4 years.

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Sport. Extremes of Average age. Age at death.

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ADVANCED SCHOOL FOR LIARS.

Montclair's Peculiar Educational Institution Making Progress.

At Montclair, N. J., one of the most interesting experiments in education at endeavor has been started by the Board of Education, in the establishment of a school for the exclusive mental upbuilding of half developed intelligences, and their corollaries of viciousness, silliness, lack of perception, and mendacity. It is in charge of Professor Frank F. Gray, a veteran teacher and a close student of psychology, and already he has made remarkable progress in awakening the dullard brains of a score of pupils, who, heretofore, have been regarded as incorrigible and beyond improvement.

One of the peculiar cases was that of a boy who had no conception of distances. He could not distinguish between one inch and two inches, when the marks were plainly before him on paper. In other respects he was fairly bright. Another boy was unable to understand the four cardinal points of the compass. North, south, east and west meant the same thing to him but he could read well and write legibly. This was a particularly interesting case. Professor Gray discovered that the pupil was lacking completely in the power of concentration. His thoughts could not be fixed for more than a few seconds at a time on any one subject, and as a consequence he had no sense of place or location. He was drilled constantly until this abnormal condition was corrected, and now he can plot the compass like an old master.

Lying, with no purpose, was the most extensive fault with which Professor Gray had to deal. It took a long time to arouse the latent moral sense in the pupils who had this habit, but patience and perseverance prevailed, and today the class is fairly truthful and reliable. All the effort of the teacher is directed toward bringing the normal out of the abnormal before there is any attempt to go into the rudiments of "book learning."—New York Press.

The Danube flows through countries in which fifty-two languages and dialects are spoken.

Homewives in Florida scrub their floors with oranges.

More reindeer than horses, more sheep than cows.

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